

App. No. 09/905,392
Amendment Dated: August 5, 2004
Reply to Office Action of May 5, 2004

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In the Office Action dated May 5, 2004, claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Patent No. 6,486,919) in view of Choi (U.S. Patent No. 5,999,226). Claims 1-21 remain pending. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of all pending claims.

I. Rejection of claims 1-21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Office Action states that claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Patent No. 6,486,919) in view of Choi (U.S. Patent No. 5,999,226). Applicant respectfully disagrees as explained below.

Claim 1 recites, "a clock signal generator that is configured to produce multiple horizontal clock signals in response to the horizontal flyback signal, wherein each multiple horizontal clock signal has a different phase with respect to one another." The Office Action suggests that the controller 8 in Fig. 3 of Kim meets this limitation. Applicant respectfully disagrees. In the prior Office Actions and amendments, signals HSI11 and HSI12 have been mistakenly referred to as "horizontal clock signals." These signals as used in Kim are not horizontal clock signals, but rather latch signals that are used to latch bits of data. (See Kim column 4, lines 26-40) These signals are not used as horizontal clock signals for producing a display. Therefore, to suggest that signals HSI11 and HSI12 teach or suggest the horizontal clock signals of the present invention is incorrect. Generation of multiple horizontal clock signals is not taught or suggested by the circuit disclosed in Figure 3 of Kim. The Office Action

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admits that the suggested horizontal clock signals of Kim are not produced "in response to a flyback signal". Choi is offered as disclosing "a clock signal generator that outputs multiple clock signals in response to the Flyback signals DHFB)". However, Choi fails to disclose producing multiple horizontal clock signals. Throughout Choi, the clock signal generator 270 is recited as "receiving horizontal clock signals (Sync1, Sync2) for a main picture and a sub-picture." (Choi, column 4, lines 5-8 and lines 18-22, column 5, lines 9-11 and lines 27-29) Choi never discloses actually producing these signals, but merely processing them with clock signal generator 270. Accordingly, Choi does not teach or suggest producing multiple horizontal clock signals. Since neither Kim nor Choi teach or suggest producing horizontal clock signals, Claim 1 remains patentable over Kim in view of Choi.

Furthermore, claim 1 additionally recites, "a phase selection circuit that is configured to select one of the multiple horizontal clock signals such that an edge associated with the selected multiple horizontal clock signal is non-coincident with an edge associated with the vertical flyback signal." The Office Action attempts to equate the selection signal generator (60) of Kim with the phase selection circuit recited in claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees. According to Kim, "selection signal generator 60 generates first and second selection signals according to the presence of the second synchronous signal HSI2." (See Kim column 6, lines 3-55) The selection signal generator 60 of Kim is therefore not selecting "one of the multiple horizontal signals" but is rather making a selection of a subtraction result or inversion result from bit combinations. Also, the selection signal generator is not making a selection "such that an edge associated with the selected multiple horizontal clock signal is non-coincident with an edge associated with the vertical flyback signal", but is rather making a selection based on the

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presence of the second synchronous signal HSI2. Accordingly, the selection signal generator of Kim does not teach or suggest the limitation of a phase selection circuit recited in claim 1. Choi also does not teach or suggest such a limitation. Accordingly, claim 1 is patentable over Kim in view of Choi.

Third, Applicant agrees with the Office Action that Kim does not disclose a blanking circuit, however, Applicant disagrees that the blanking circuit of the claimed invention is "notoriously well-known" as alleged. Whether or not nomenclature such as "blanking circuit" is well known in the art to describe a category of circuits, it does not automatically mean that the blanking circuit as used in the claimed invention is also well known. The blanking circuit of the present invention is configured to "produce a blanking signal in response to the selected multiple horizontal clock signal such that the blanking signal determines the vertical position of the OSD image". With this recited functionality, Applicant offers that the blanking circuit of the claimed invention cannot be deemed "notoriously well-known". Furthermore, modifying Kim to include the blanking circuit would change the principle operation of Kim, since Kim is directed to correcting jitter components of a television system and has nothing to do with an OSD image. Additionally, there is no teaching or suggestion in Kim to add a blanking circuit to its design. Choi does not cure this deficiency. Accordingly, claim 1 is patentable over Kim in view of Choi.

With regard to claims 2-12, claims 2-12 are dependent upon claim 1. Claims 2-11 are therefore patentable over Kim in view of Choi for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1.

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With regard to claim 13, claim 13 includes limitations that are similar to the limitations recited in claim 1. Therefore, claim 13 is patentable over Kim in view of Choi for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1.

With regard to claims 14-18, claims 14-18 are dependent upon claim 13. Claims 14-18 are therefore patentable over Kim in view of Choi for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 13.

With regard to claim 19, claim 19 includes limitations that are similar to the limitations recited in claim 1. Therefore, claim 19 is patentable over Kim in view of Choi for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1.

With regard to claims 20-21, claims 20-21 are dependent upon claim 19. Claims 20-21 are therefore patentable over Kim in view of Choi for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 19.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any further issues regarding this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney for the applicant at the telephone number provided below.

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